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HERPETOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE WHITNEY SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION. V.¹ DESCRIPTION OF *EMOIA SAN- FORDI*, A NEW LIZARD FROM ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC (SCINCIDÆ)

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Having independently reached the conclusion that the New Hebridean lizard which has been known hitherto as *Lygosoma samoense* or *Emoia samoensis* represents a distinct and unnamed species, we have combined our notes on the new form in the following description.

Emoia sanfordi,² new species

TYPE SPECIMEN.—A. M. N. H. No. 42957; Elephant Island, Hog Harbor, Espiritu Santo Island, New Hebrides Group; collected April 4, 1929, by Karl P. Schmidt.

DIAGNOSIS.—A species related to *Emoia samoensis* (Duméril), from which it differs in having a larger size, 63 to 77 lamellæ under the fourth toe of the hind foot (instead of 43 to 66), and a different coloration. The back and sides are covered by smooth or feebly multicarinate scales and there are 56 to 65 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE SPECIMEN.—Body moderately stout; head wedge-shaped, widest in the region between the orbit and the tympanum; nostril moderate, supranasals small; anterior and posterior loreals present, elongate; frontonasal large, about as long as wide, broadest posteriorly, forming a nearly straight suture with the rostral in front and an angular suture with the prefrontals behind; prefrontals well developed, in moderate contact medially; frontal much longer than prefrontals, about the same length as the large frontoparietal plate and interparietal together; interparietal small, bounded by distinct sutures; large external parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; a large pair of nuchals and a large pair of temporals developed; four supraoculars; seven superciliaries; 10 ciliaries above the eye, 13 below; eyelids well developed, lower with a transparent disk in its center; a large upper labial below the orbit, five smaller ones anterior to this; five large lower labials and several smaller ones; a terminal mental, a postmental and three pairs of large sublabials, only the anterior pair in contact medially; longitudinal series of

¹The previous contributions to this series are as follows: I. Schmidt, Karl P., 1921, 'A List of the Lizards Collected by R. H. Beck in the Southern Pacific, November, 1920, to May, 1921,' *Copeia*, CI, pp. 90-92; II. Schmidt, Karl P., 1922, 'Second Report on Lizards Secured by the Whitney South Sea Expedition,' *Copeia*, CIV, pp. 23-24; III. Ortenburger, A. I., 1923, 'Further Notes on Reptiles Collected by the Whitney South Sea Expedition,' *Copeia*, CXVII, pp. 59-60; IV. Burt, Charles E., 1930, 'Descriptions of New Species of Lizards from the Pacific Islands (Scincidæ),' *Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 427, pp. 1-3.

²This species is named for Dr. Leonard C. Sanford, honorary fellow and trustee of The American Museum of Natural History, whose interest in the Whitney South Sea Expedition has contributed very largely to its success.

scales present on the throat, chest and abdomen; tympanum small, about the size of the transparent disk in the lower eyelid; three auricular lobules on one side, six on the other; dorsal scales feebly multicarinate, larger than the ventral plates; lateral scales noticeably smaller than dorsal ones; 30 scales around the middle of the body; 56 scales from the occiput to the base of the tail; 69 lamellæ under the fourth toe of the hind foot; median subcaudal scutes wider than long.

Ground color bright green above, broken by scattered dark spots on single scales; sides uniform green; head black above, the black area extending to the shoulders; venter light bluish-green; soles of feet yellowish; tail grayish brown above, bluish below at base, with yellow lateral spots, grayish mottled with brown on terminal half.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE SPECIMEN.—Total length, 307 mm.; tip of snout to anus, 106 mm.; arm, 36 mm.; leg, 46 mm.; tip of snout to posterior border of ear, 26 mm.; greatest width of head, 16 mm.

The geographical variation in the number of scales around the middle of the body, the number of scales from the occiput to the base of the tail, and the number of lamellæ under the fourth toe of the hind foot, is presented by the following table.

Locality	Number of Specimens	Longitudinal Scale Rows	Scales from Occiput to Base of Tail	Lamellæ Under Fourth Toe
SOLOMON GROUP	2	28-29	57-58	75
BANKS GROUP	6	28-30	56-62	69-77
NEW HEBRIDES GROUP	30	28-32	56-65	63-75
SUMMARY	38	28-32	56-65	63-77

From these data it is evident that the specimens of *sanfordi* from the Solomon, Banks, and New Hebrides groups are essentially uniform in their variations.

The general coloration of this form is highly variable. The ground color of the back in formalin specimens is blackish, reddish, brown, greenish, bluish, olivaceous, or gray, while the underparts are pinkish, reddish, brownish, green, blue, slate, or yellowish, darker on the flanks than near the median ventral line. The back may be uniform in color, mottled with light and dark markings, or dark-spotted. In the latter instance, the dark spots may be few or many, large or small. In some examples the crown of the head is covered by an extensive dark-brown patch which may extend over most of the large cephalic plates. At the edges, this patch is irregular and broken by light areas, thus producing a mottling. In other examples, the top of the head is almost the same color as the back, or even lighter.

LIST OF PARATYPES

BANKS GROUP.—Gaua, six specimens, A. M. N. H. Nos. 40198–99, 42120–21, and 42124–25.

NEW HEBRIDES GROUP.—Ambrym, M. C. Z. No. 19609; Aoba, two specimens, A. M. N. H. Nos. 42088 and 42158; Api, two specimens, A. M. N. H. Nos. 40543 and 42152; Aurora, one specimen, A. M. N. H. No. 40172; Espiritu Santo, F. M. N. H. Nos. 13688–89 and 13700, 13702; Efáte, one specimen, A. M. N. H. No. 42005; Malekula, six specimens, A. M. N. H. Nos. 40169–70 and 40514–16, F. M. N. H. No. 13664; Tongoa, two specimens, A. M. N. H. Nos. 40544–45; Wala Id., F. M. N. H. Nos. 13667–73.

SOLOMON GROUP.—Fauro, two specimens, A. M. N. H. Nos. 40340–41.

